



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

ml

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/942,161	08/29/2001	David Glazer	7663-5000	6819
28765	7590	04/09/2007	EXAMINER	
WINSTON & STRAWN LLP PATENT DEPARTMENT 1700 K STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20006			PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	04/09/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/942,161	GLAZER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 4,10,12-18,23,25,26,28,30-36,41,43,45,47,49-55,60 and 62-71 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 4,10,12-18,23,25,26,28,30-36,41,43,45,47,49-55,60 and 62-71 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/29/07</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the RCE amendment filed on 1/29/2007.

This action is made Non-Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 4, 10, 12-18, 23, 25-26, 28, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49-55, 60,

and 62-71 are pending in the case. Claims 63-65 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 4, 12-18, 23, 25, 26, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 49-55, 60, and 62-71 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al, hereinafter Ludwig (Pat.# 5,689,641, 11/18/97), and further in view of Goodkovsky (US Pat.# 6,807,535 B2, 10/19/2004, provisional application filed on 3/8/2000), and further in view of "Getting Results with Microsoft Office 97", hereinafter Office, Microsoft 1997, pp.628-630, have been withdrawn as necessitated by the newly found prior art.

4. The rejections of claims claims 10, 28, and 47 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig, in view of Goodkovskyi, further in view of Office as applied to claim 63 above, and further in view of Bowman-Ammuah, hereinafter Bowman (US Pat.# 6,640,238 B1, 10/28/2003, filed on 8/31/1999), have been withdrawn as necessitated by the newly found prior art.

Priority

5. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), and based on U.S provisional application # 60/228,853 filed on 8/29/2000, which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

6. The IDS filed on 3/19/2007 has been approved by the examiner.

Drawings

7. The drawings filed on 8/29/2001 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 4, 12-18, 23, 25, 26, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 49-55, 60, and 62-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al, hereinafter Ludwig (Pat.# 5,689,641, 11/18/97), and further in view of Goodkovsky (US Pat.# 6,807,535 B2, 10/19/2004, provisional application filed on 3/8/2000), and further in view of "Getting Results with Microsoft Office 97", hereinafter Office, Microsoft 1997, pp.628-630, 523(newly added), and further in view of Lee (USPub. # 2002/0010926 A1, 1/24/2002, filed on 4/7/1998).

Regarding independent claim 63, Ludwig discloses presenting a user interface that allows users of multimedia client workstations in a network “MLAN” to view the multimedia files requested by multimedia clients stored at a server that supports file tagging and search-- *providing rich media files comprising a plurality of different types of rich media, and storing the rich media files in a searchable database as dynamic rich media objects that are defined in accordance with an object data model for rich media presentations, supports a plurality of queries used to search and retrieve stored dynamic rich media objects based on data contents* (col.18, line 64-col.19, line 27, col.30, line 27-col.31, lines 1-6, 40-67, col.32, lines 46-65, fig. 31A-D, 35-40, fig.2B).

Ludwig teaches multimedia windows having the title of the presentation on a title bar located on top *–object identifier field*(fig.2b).

In addition, Ludwig teaches presenting a second set of annotations in another section of a snapshot window, “Yes! I see the problem” – *one or more participant input fields that store participant inputs that are received in response to participant interaction with the corresponding dynamic rich media objects* (fig.2b).

Moreover, Ludwig discloses displaying the names of participating members of a multimedia session—“Tom Griner, and Bob Lake”--. The users also must register the services they provide, and this information is stored in a database in order to properly obtain access to the information stored in the system – *creating a rich media presentation by associating a group of the dynamic rich media objects with an identifier for the presentation* (fig.2b, col.21, lines 23-35).

Moreover, Ludwig discloses providing a screen window having face icons of people to take part of the multimedia session – *providing a participant interface for selectively requesting to view the presentation, and for receiving input from a participant in the group in connection with one or more dynamic rich media objects when presented to the participant as part of the presentation;* (fig.2b, col.21, lines 45-64).

Moreover, Ludwig discloses numbering or tagging video/audio with frame numbers at every 1/30th interval of a second. In other words, the frames would be numbered 1/30th--*start-time field*-- 2/30th, 3/30th sec to enable identification, and searching through the frames. A video, stored, and transmitted by a server to client(s), presented varies according to the face of the person presented, predetermined video/audio capabilities, and services a user is registered for. – , *a start-time field for storing a start time attribute for the corresponding dynamic rich media object, in response to a request to view the presentation, assembling a plurality of the dynamic rich media objects in real time on a server so that the dynamic rich media objects are displayed on the basis of the start-time attribute of each dynamic rich media object wherein the server distributes to a requesting participant a version of the rich media presentation that dynamically varies as a function of the participant and object permission keys and of one or more participant-tracking attributes related to the requesting participant* (col.29, lines 50-67, col.21, lines 10-42, col.31, lines 30-67). Ludwig fails to explicitly teach *one or more participant-tracking fields that track participant progress with respect to one or more dynamic rich media object*. However, Lee teaches displaying the progress of a video display on a screen (0030). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the video frame tagging of Ludwig, and the time display of video displayed on a

screen of Lee, because of all the reasons found in Lee, including an easy way (non cumbersome) of viewing elapsed time of the video display (0004-0009).

Further, Ludwig discloses storing service records in a server's service database. The user is able to create, and edit the multimedia presentations (fig.2b, col.21, lines 23-35). Ludwig fails to explicitly teach *storing participant-tracking and participant input attributes in the database when the requesting participant has viewed at least a portion of one or more of the dynamic rich media objects in the presentation*. However, Goodkovsky teaches adapting a multimedia presentation to preferences and styles of an individual learner (col.3, lines 1-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Ludwig, and Goodkovsky, because Goodkovsky teaches above an easy to design, and cost-effective method of tutoring a person.

Furthermore, Ludwig fails to explicitly teach *dynamic rich media objects wherein the predefined object attribute fields are defined to include: an object identifier field for storing an object identifier that identifies a corresponding dynamic rich media object a participant-access control permission key field for storing participant-access control permission keys for the corresponding dynamic rich media object; one or more participant-progress tracking fields*.

However, Office teaches a database containing fields that store details about audio music collection. The database items can be protected using passwords set up for each user (pages 628-629, 523). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Ludwig, Goodkovsky, and Office, because of all the reasons found in Office, including cataloging a collection of audio music to make it easier to find various audio

music selections (pag 626). This would make it easier, quicker and safer to find the collaboration videos taught by Ludwig.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses a client screen displaying full-motion video of the three conference participants, while another screen selected by a participant shows data being annotated—*at least one participant to modify the dynamic objects* (col.6, lines 53-57, col.21, lines 46-64, fig. 2A-2B).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses the video images are presented in the NTSC-quality tv performance at 30 frames per second (col.6, lines 37-44, 48-57). This implies that each video frame has a start and stop time, since 60 video frames must be displayed in a period of one second. For instance, the first video frame start time would be at 1/60 of the second, and a stop time of 2/60 of the same second.

Regarding claim 13, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses the video images are presented to clients using various types of computers, such as computers in the UNIX, Apple, DOS, Windows, etc., operating systems—*dynamic rich media objects that differ from each other only in their format characteristics* (col.6, lines 16-35).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Ludwig discloses clients' viewers playing back the video images are presented using various types of computers, such as computers in the UNIX, Apple, DOS, Windows, etc., operating systems, and different

bandwidth, such as T1, ISDN, fractional T1, T3, etc.—*player type and bandwidth* (col.6, lines 16-35, and col.10, lines 33-41, col. 32, lines 49-67, fig.4).

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses that before the clients can access any video/audio resources, they must register the services they provide, so that a “collaboration initiator can find collaboration participants no matter where they are located-- *rich media objects selected based on participant profiling* (col.21, lines 5-35).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 15, Ludwig discloses that before the clients can access any video/audio resources, they must register the services they provide, such as video call, snapshot sharing, conference, etc., —*permission levels* of services that can be accessed at a specific client-- so that a “collaboration initiator can find collaboration participants no matter where they are located (col.6, lines 16-22).

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 15, Ludwig discloses clients’ viewers playing back the video images are presented using various types of computers, such as computers in the UNIX, Apple, DOS, Windows, etc., operating systems, and different bandwidth, such as T1, ISDN, fractional T1, T3, etc.—*participant viewer attributes* (col.6, lines 16-35, and col.10, lines 33-41, col. 32, lines 49-67, fig.4).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Ludwig discloses clients’ viewers playing back the video images are presented using various types of computers, such as

computers in the UNIX, Apple, DOS, Windows, etc., operating systems, and different bandwidth, such as T1, ISDN, fractional T1, T3, etc.—*player type and bandwidth* (col.6, lines 16-35, and col.10, lines 33-41, col. 32, lines 49-67, fig.4).

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses a mechanism supporting the inter-file search capability to allow a user to search through and navigate stored audio/video or multimedia information or documents, such as frame numbers, and timecodes—*attribute fields of the dynamic rich media objects* (col.31, lines 40-67).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses an expert answering the boss's questions while holding a visual conference—*the participant input field stores information in a form of a quiz response* (col.38, lines 1-11, fig.40).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 6, Ludwig discloses a client screen displaying full-motion video of the three conference participants, while another screen selected by a participant shows data being annotated—*modify the dynamic objects* (col.6, lines 53-57, col.21, lines 46-64, fig. 2A-2B).

Claims 30-36, 41, 43 are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 12-18, 23, 25 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claims 45, and 49-55, 60, and 62 are directed towards a computer-readable medium for storing the computer-executable steps found in claims 26, and 12-18, 23, and 25 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 64 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 63, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 65 is directed towards a computer-readable medium for storing the computer-executable steps found in claim 63, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 66, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses storing service records in a server's service database. The user is able to create, and edit the multimedia presentations (fig.2b, col.21, lines 23-35). Ludwig fails to explicitly teach *generating a usage report based on the attributes of the dynamic objects of the rich media presentation*. However, Goodkovsky teaches generating comments about the learner's performance of a test (col. 12, lines 6-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Ludwig, and Goodkovsky, because Goodkovsky teaches above an easy to design, and cost-effective method of tutoring a person.

Regarding claim 67, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses storing service records in a server's service database. The user is able to create, and edit the multimedia presentations (fig.2b, col.21, lines 23-35). Ludwig fails to explicitly teach *the object attribute*

fields further comprises a quiz success status field. However, Goodkovsky teaches generating comments about the learner's performance of a test pass or fail (col. 12, lines 6-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Ludwig, and Goodkovsky, because Goodkovsky teaches above an easy to design, and cost-effective method of tutoring a person.

Claims 68-69 are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 66-67 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claims 70-71 are directed towards a computer-readable medium for storing the computer-executable steps found in claims 66-67 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

10. Claims 10, 28, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig, in view of Goodkovsky, further in view of Office as applied to claim 63 above, and further in view of Lee as applied to claim 63 above, and further in view of Bowman-Ammuah, hereinafter Bowman (US Pat.# 6,640,238 B1, 10/28/2003, filed on 8/31/1999).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 63, Ludwig discloses the multiplexing or combining of audio and video streams (synchronized with other window graphics) by the storage media in the server, so as to enable the clients in the network to download or playback the video streams stored in the server—*storing object definitions* (col.31, lines 7-19, 27-39, and

48-53, and col.32, lines 46-65). Ludwig fails to explicitly disclose *storing object definitions in XML for a plurality of the dynamic objects*. However, Bowman teaches the use of the XML-based SMIL language for sorting multimedia content into separate elements using tags for linking the elements together (col.42, lines 47-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Ludwig, Goodkovsky, and Bowman, because Bowman teaches above elaborate multimedia presentation to be created out of smaller, less bandwidth-consuming components, which would save time and resources associated with the use of more bandwidth.

Claim 28 is directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claim 10, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 47 is directed towards a computer-readable medium for storing the computer-executable steps found in claim 10, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 4, 10, 12-18, 23, 25-26, 28, 30-36, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49-55, 60, and 62-71 have been considered but are moot in light of the newly found prior art. The Applicant indicates that is not understood how the annotations show a defined attribute field of a database model (page 13). The Applicant is directed towards the newly added rejection above, which clearly addresses the issues raised by the Applicant, with teachings such as the well-known media time-tracking timer used for tracking a user's media viewing progress.

Conclusion

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- (703) 703-872-9306, {(571)-273-8300 as of July 15, 2005} (for all Formal communications intended for entry)


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
3/29/2007